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APPLICATION NO.	FI	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/735,944	0/735,944 12/12/2003		Jong Kil	A03P1079US02	3701
36802	7590	11/01/2005		EXAMINER	
PACESET			GREENE, DANA D		
15900 VALI SYLMAR,			,	ART UNIT PAPER NUMBE	
,				3762	

DATE MAILED: 11/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/735,944	KIL ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Dana D. Greene	3762
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on 8/25/2 2a) This action is FINAL.	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10)☑ The drawing(s) filed on 12 December 2003 is/a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	re: a) \square accepted or b) \square object drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is object.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		. •
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	· =	
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6)	

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Haefner et al. (US 6,169,918 B1, hereinafter "Haefner"). Haefner is considered to disclose:

a means for sensing a cross-chamber cardiac signal using an atrial electrode and a ventricular electrode (see col. 2, In. 45-55, Haefner). The disclosed cross-chamber sensing by atrial and ventricular electrodes is considered to anticipate the claimed atrial and ventricular electrodes because both sense atrial cardiac signals using electrodes implanted within the ventricles and ventricular cardiac signals using electrodes implanted within the atria, then combining the signals to emulate the surface EKG;

a means for distinguishing portions of the cross-chamber cardiac signal corresponding to atrial signals from those corresponding to ventricular signals (see col. 2, In. 55 – col. 3, In. 12, Haefner). The disclosed cross-chamber blanking technique is considered to anticipate the claimed means for distinguishing portions of the cross-chamber cardiac signal because both means set out differences between portions of the cardiac signals corresponding to atrial signals and those corresponding to ventricular signals;

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a means for adjusting the relative amplitudes of the portions of the cross-chamber cardiac signal corresponding to atrial signals and the portions corresponding to ventricular signals so as to yield an emulated surface EKG (see col. 6, In. 8-40, Haefner). The disclosed peak adjustment circuit is considered to anticipate the claimed adjustment of the relative amplitudes because both enhance the performance of emulation by the implanted device by adjusting the amplitude to improve the operation of the device.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Haefner. Haefner is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above, under the anticipatory rejection, except for the claimed predetermined ration range of 1:4 to 1:10. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adjust the atrial and ventricular portions so as to achieve for a predetermined ration of peak atrial to peak ventricular signal amplitudes in the range of 1:4 to 1:10, since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art (see In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233).

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Claims 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Haefner in view of Nataragan et al. (US 6,501,983, hereinafter "Nataragan"). Haefner is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above, under the anticipatory rejection, except for the claimed transition points. However, Nataragan is considered to disclose the claimed transition point (see col. 11, In. 55-60, Nataragan). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Haefner with Nataragan for the purpose of identifying ventricular depolarization and repolarization events within the cross-chamber signal.

Claims 7, 9, 11, and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. over Haefner in view of Kroll et al. (US 6,813,514 B1, hereinafter "Kroll). Haefner is considered to disclose:

sensing circuitry operative to sense a cross-chamber cardiac signal using an atrial electrode and a ventricular electrode (see col. 2, ln. 45-55, Haefner). The disclosed cross-chamber sensing by atrial and ventricular electrodes is considered to anticipate the claimed atrial and ventricular electrodes because both sense atrial cardiac signals using electrodes implanted within the ventricles and ventricular cardiac signals using electrodes implanted within the atria, then combining the signals to emulate the surface EKG.

Haefner is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above except for the claimed emulation unit. However, Kroll is considered to disclose an EKG emulation unit operative to distinguish portions of the cross-chamber cardiac signal corresponding to atrial signals from those corresponding to ventricular signals (see col. 10, In. 39-50, Kroll). The disclosed signals detected by the internal leads of the

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implanted device are considered to anticipate the claimed emulation unit because both configurations employ devices to sense atrial and ventricular signals. Further, the Kroll reference teaches emulation performed using a matrix-based technique that emulates individual signals. This is equivalent to the EKG emulation unit because the ability to emulate individual signals must include distinguishing portions of atrial signals from ventricular signals. In this connection, Kroll is considered to disclose:

an EKG emulation unit operative to adjust the relative amplitudes of the portions of the cross-chamber cardiac signal corresponding to atrial signals and the portions corresponding to ventricular signals so as to yield an emulated surface EKG (see col. 11, In. 53-64, Kroll). The disclosed modification of operating parameters is considered to anticipate the claimed adjustment of relative amplitudes because both adjustments are made to customize the operation of the device to ultimately produce an emulated EKG.

With reference to claim 10, Haefner is considered to disclose the claimed invention as discussed above except for the claimed atrial electrode selected from a specific group. However, Kroll is considered to disclose:

The atrial electrode selected from the following group: (RA) tip, RA ring, superior vena cava (SVC) coil, left atrial (LV) ring and LV coil and wherein the ventricular electrode is selected from the following group: right ventricular (RV) tip, RV ring, RV coil, left ventricular (LV) ring (see col. 9, In. 44-60, Kroll). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Haefner with the group in Kroll for the purpose of achieving left and right chamber sensing, pacing and shocking.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dana D. Greene whose telephone number is (571) 272-7138. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Angela Sykes can be reached on (571) 272-4955. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dana D. Greene

Wang AO. Sheene

ANGELA D. SYKES SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700

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